

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—THE CHARLESTON ELECTION BILL.—THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY VS. COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.]
COLUMBIA, January 28.—The Committee on Elections asked and obtained further time to report on the bill to declare valid the Charleston Municipal election.

The bill incorporating the Citizens' Savings Bank of South Carolina passed a second reading.

Barber introduced a bill to regulate contracts.

In the House the bill amending the criminal law passed its second reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The same action was taken on the following: The bill to incorporate the South Carolina Phosphate Company; the bill to incorporate the Amateur Literary Fraternity Association of Charleston; and the bill to incorporate the Aiken Sanitary Association.

Smith introduced a bill to afford aid to the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company.

The Civil Rights bill was passed, and sent to the Senate.

The bill relative to insurance companies not incorporated in the State was recommitted.

In the case of the South Carolina Railroad Company vs. the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court, the records were read to-day, and the argument will be commenced to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

REV. MR. O'CALLAHAN, A MEMBER OF THE GEORGETOWN COLLEGE FACULTY.—FIGHT OF THE GEORGIA MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The Catholic priest O'Callahan, killed on the Periere, was a member of the Georgetown College Faculty.

The Virginia committee of nine was before the Judiciary Committee to-night.

The House was in session to-night for debate.

The Georgia representatives are somewhat frightened over the action of the House to-day. Bullock's friends are gleeful.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE GEORGIA REPRESENTATIVES.—THE PENSION BILL.—SOLDIER'S WIDOWS.—CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS.—FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—POSTOFFICE TELEGRAPH.—THE CONSTITUTIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—In the House, the Army Appropriation bill amounting to forty-three millions was made the special order for Monday.

A resolution of inquiry regarding the Georgia members was passed by a vote of one hundred and twenty-seven to thirty-three.

The Georgia contested election was reported, but no consideration, in view of the inquiry regarding the rights of the Georgia members, was postponed to the third Tuesday of February.

The House resumed the consideration of the Pension bill, and the chastity of Union soldiers' widows was barely discussed. No action was taken.

The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed.

Roots offered a resolution, adding two to the Pacific Railroad Committee, which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Boutwell gave notice that he would call up the constitutional amendment to-morrow.

Information was asked of the number of vessels destroyed by Confederate privateers.

Adjourned.

IN THE SENATE, an unusual number of female senators petitioned for redress.

Rice introduced a bill constructing a post-office telegraph between Charleston and Boston, touching at the intermediate cities.

A committee of five on education was appointed.

THE MCGARRAHAN BILL

The McGarrahan bill was taken from the table after a severe struggle. Yeas 27, nays 18.

The constitutional amendment was discussed. It provides that no State shall deprive its citizen of the right of suffrage on account of race or color.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

EUROPE.

MINISTER DIX IN GREECE.

PARIS, January 28.—Mr. Dix, the American Minister, in a recent speech at a public dinner, said that the cause of Greece was identical with the cause of liberty throughout the world, and that Greece might feel assured of the sympathy of America.

MORE GREEK TROUBLE.

LONDON, January 28.—It is believed that the Greek declaration of adherence to the protocol of the conference will contain a reservation which will protect the Turkish troops.

MURDER OF A SPANISH GOVERNOR.—ARREST OF A DEAN AND CHAPTER.

MADRID, January 28.—The government has laid claim to the archives and works of art possessed by the churches, and the enforcement of this claim has led to the assassination of the Governor of Burgos. The dean and chapter of the cathedral have been arrested.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS WITHDRAWN ITS RECOGNITION OF THE DIPLOMATIC CHARACTER OF THE POPE'S NUNCIO AT MADRID.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, January 28.—The Alaska has arrived, with four hundred and seventy-three thousand in treasure.

There has been frequent earthquakes in Guatemala.

War is probably between San Salvador and Honduras.

An unsuccessful attempt at assassination was made on the person of President Guzman, of Nicaragua.

No news from Cushing's mission.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Diario de Havana says that the rebels are accepting Dulce's terms.

The Georgia Legislature has appointed a committee to examine into the cases of alleged lawlessness in that State.

The question of the legality of treasury acceptances by Secretary Floyd is before the Supreme Court.

It is proposed to send Alex. H. Stephens, Herschel V. Johnson, and other distinguished Georgians to Washington, as a committee to consult with Congress on Georgia affairs.

The Virginia Republican State Central Committee have called a State Convention, March 9th, to nominate State candidates for State offices.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Charleston Election Bill—Speech of Mr. Corbin.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
COLUMBIA, S. C., January 27.—Senator Corbin's Charleston Election Bill is the principal subject of interest now before the General Assembly.

The motion by Mr. Corbin that the bill be taken up for a second reading and consideration to-day, raised some unexpected opposition.

Mr. Leslie said he was unprepared for any discussion to-day, but knowing that legal principles were set forth in the bill, it was one of the most important bills he thought that would be brought to the attention of the General Assembly, and was determined that when a vote was taken upon it, they should all vote with a full understanding of the many doubtful points involved in the bill.

One of the questions would be, can the party claiming the office of Mayor be seated by the General Assembly if he was not legally elected. He wanted the bill referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Wright, of Beaufort, also opposed any hasty action on the bill by the Assembly, and urged that the bill be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Corbin went to amend the amendment on the bill, and then moved for its passage.

There was no objection to the reference of the bill to the judiciary or any proper committee. But it is a very simple bill, and I desire that it should be considered at once. I know perfectly well that it is a bill that is going to excite the opposition of some of the gentlemen on this floor. I know it is a bill that excites the feeling of great many in this State.

Mr. Corbin then moved for its passage, and it was passed by a vote of 100 yeas to 33 nays.

Mr. Corbin would like to ask the Senator, did he not, in a public argument, published in the papers, pronounce an opinion that the municipal election law on certain points was illegal.

Mr. Corbin—I never did. I expressed the opinion that certain sections of the election law were unconstitutional. I will point out to the Senate what I said, and you will see that what was said was in antagonism with that election law.

A protest was sent into the Mayor and City Council, and they refused to publish the returns. They refused to make declaration of the election as required by the law.

The Mayor and City Council, however, refused to make such declaration. He refused, and called the City Council together, and said solemnly that he was a protest; it is a very grave matter, and it is a matter of the highest importance to the City of Charleston. Here is the protest; let us go into an examination.

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THE COTTON WORM.

WHERE, WHEN, AND WHITHER.

The Early History of the Worm—Its Natural Enemy—The Cause of the Destruction of the Worm—The Effects of the Season and the Importance of Early Crops—The Fifth Theory—The Worm on Salt and Rusty Lands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

The annual recurrence of the cotton worm is by no means a foregone conclusion.

All results depend on exciting causes, and this is manifestly so with the insect creation.

In one season the cotton is covered by swarms of flies, gnats and mosquitoes, while in another we are almost exempt from them.

In one orchard and garlans are made almost valueless by the presence of aphids and other insects.

In another we enjoy an entire respite. Sometimes these swarms of insects are repeated for several consecutive seasons, and then suddenly they are gone, apparently without cause, yet undoubtedly from some controlling influence.

It is thus with the caterpillar as well as with all others. We may as well point out the continuous recurrence of extraordinary malady seasons as expect the constant recurrence of the cotton worm. Now, it is known that caterpillars of all kinds at the North as well as with us, were unusually prevalent during the past season.

In 1897, the caterpillar of the *Heliothis virescens* was stripped of its leaves entirely early in the summer by its own peculiar caterpillar. This had not been known to occur before in many years' observation of the plant, which, on account of its use as a food plant, was in a position to be closely watched.

Season after season the plant escaped, but in 1897 it was attacked and overcome by its own peculiar destroyer. And this summer the rattle plant was attacked and stripped of leaves by a worm peculiar to it, and of very singular appearance.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, the wheat fields were infested by the Hessian fly, and much of the harvest was lost.

The raising of wheat was almost abandoned, and the advent of the fly forced the farmer to the grape, which so materially reduced the vineyards of several years. So, too, the well-known potato rot, which had its thousands of victims, requiring the exportation of crops of grain from America to Ireland.

The cotton worm is the insect pest of the cotton plant, and will feed, as far as known, on nothing else. It is easily distinguished from other worms by the experienced eye.

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